NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the New England Farmer.

AMELIORATION OF FRUITS.

MR. FESSENDEN,—Will you permit me to make a few suggestions and remarks in your paper on the ideas that have been advanced upon fruits and fruit trees, and particularly the amelioration or introduction of new fruits. In the 8th vol. of the N. E. Farmer, p. 221, was published a memoir by Professor Poiteau, containing what appeared to be considered as a new discovery in relation to the production of new varieties of fruit. It was translated by the able and accomplished President of the Mass. Horticultural Society, to whom may I be allowed to pay a passing tribute of respect, and to express the hope that he may not relinquish the delightful scenes of the garden, to mingle in the stormy arena of political life. Although the talents of Gen. Dearborn qualify him to shine in any sphere, yet, may he not rather leave the maintenance of the great principles and interests of our government to the Websters and Everetts, and let his be the more peaceful, exalted and enduring fame of Duhamel, of Evelyn, of meek Isaac Walton, of Knight and Van Mons. Having mentioned Isaac Walton, allow me to grace the pages of your Journal with a quotation from Wordsworth's Ecclesiastical Sketches, in which Walton's biographical pieces are extolled in some of the sweetest strains to be found in the compass of English poetry.

"There are no colors in the fairest sky
So fair as these. The feather whence the pen was shaped
That traced the lives of these good men
Dropped from an angel's wing. With moisten'd eye
We read of faith and purest charity
In statesman, priest and humble citizen.
Oh, could we copy their mild virtues, then
What joy to live, what blessedness to die!
Methinks their very names shine still and bright,
Apart like glow worms in the woods of spring,
Or lonely tapers, shooting far a light
That guides and cheers,—or seen like stars on high,
Satellites turning in a lucid ring
Around meek Walton, heavenly memory."

To return to the subject of fruits. Notwithstanding the authority in support of the views of Professor Poiteau, I cannot perceive the correctness of the principles or reasoning on which they are based. He maintains (if I correctly understand him,) that in order to produce the best varieties of fruit, particularly pears, that instead of sowing the seeds of the best varieties we should, on the contrary, sow the seeds of the poorest and most austere sorts; and, as a reason for this practice asserts, "that it is only progressively and slowly that she" (nature) "grants us what we demand of her, while she receives back, and immediately again causes to re-enter her domain, the ameliorated fruits which we," &c. In support of this doctrine he appeals to the results of nature in this country particularly, and likewise to the practice of Van Mons, and other Dutch Pomologists.

As to the results of nature in this country, whenever the origin of improved varieties of fruits is known, it has been, I believe, generally derived from the ameliorated varieties, and when not known, has generally been ascribed to the same source. Neither does the practice of Van Mons, as far as I have learned it, bear him out in his new views. In one statement I have seen of the process of Van Mons in raising new ameliorated fruits, he is asserted to take the seeds promiscuously, without regard to the quality of the fruit. He indeed says, according to another account, that the seeds of the new varieties are more likely to produce fruits of good quality than the seeds of the best old established kinds, but this if true may be explained upon another principle, which I shall presently state, much more rational than that adopted by Professor Poiteau. Indeed, does not the doctrine of Prof. P. carry an absurdity in its very face, for on his theory when a species of fruit has become improved to a certain degree by successive ameliorations, it immediately returns by reproduction to its original austerity. Nay, he further requires us to believe that all our cultivated sorts have arrived at that particular, (and of course the same) point of amelioration, the contrary of which we well know; and of course upon his theory those which have not arrived at this point should continue to improve by reproduction, and thus destroy the practical inference which he deduces from his theory, or rather disprove the facts from which he incorrectly draws his theory. It is at war also with the analogy of other modes of vegetable and animal existence in which it is a general law that like produces like. What should we think of a gardener who should direct us to save the seeds of the poorest vegetables to plant and sow instead of the best. It is contrary to the opinions of distinguished writers on vegetable physiology and economy. Sir Humphrey Davy in his Agricultural Chemistry, remarks, "A hundred seeds of the Golden Pippin will all produce fine large leaved apple trees bearing fruit of a considerable size, but the tastes and colors of the apples from each will be different, &c. All, however, will be much more perfect than those from the seeds of a crab, which produces trees all of the same kind, and all bearing sour and diminutive fruit."

That the seeds of young and healthy varieties will be more likely to produce good fruit than those of old and decayed varieties of the same quality "reposes upon well attested analogies" and is doubtless true. This is distinctly affirmed by Mr. Knight, and it is also asserted by a writer in your paper, vol. 7, p. 28, to be the opinion of Mr. Van Mons, and it is probably the ground of his extraordinary success, connected with the discovery that the product of a tree the first year of its bearing affords no fair criterion of the future merit of the fruit. This doctrine will explain the opinion of Van Mons before adverted to, that the seeds of new varieties are more likely to produce good fruit than the seeds even of the best old established sorts.

The variation of fruits produced from seed affords an interesting subject for speculation to the horticulturist and vegetable physiologist, and is well worthy of careful examination and more extended experiment. From all the well attested facts that have come to my knowledge, I am inclined to believe that nature acts by no fixed rules in the production of varieties of the same species. By some it is supposed to be caused by an admixture of the pollen of different varieties, which causes the offspring to vary from the parent, but if this were the case, how did the first varieties originate? There is probably a difference in the tendency of different varieties to break into other varieties, as we know there is in the species, and this may account for the facts that have led persons to suppose that the seedling would produce the same fruit as the parent were there no admixture of the pollen. Every one knows that the fruit of a seedling peach is much more likely to produce fruit similar to that of the parent than that of the apple. Wm. R. Prince, Esq., a high authority on such subjects, in describing a certain kind of peach, states that it possesses the quality of producing very nearly the same fruit from the seed.

It will be seen that I have rather intimated my belief in the theory of Mr. Knight, concerning the deterioration of fruits by age. As however it is a matter of great practical importance to cultivators of fruits and fruit trees, I could wish, notwithstanding the subject was formerly discussed at considerable length in your columns, to see the opinions of some of the most distinguished cultivators, together with such additional facts as might be adduced in support of them. It is generally believed in this part of the country that what is here called the Bell pear (which I suppose to be the same with the Summer Bon Chretien) is nearly run out, as it seldom produces any good fruit, and this is the fact, as well of the young as of the old trees.

Why is it that the Kentish morello, or common cherry, thrives so badly and seldom produces any fair fruit? Is it owing to its having been propagated from suckers, or is this also one of the varieties approaching the nihility of old age. I observe, however, they produce much better in the more recently settled parts of the country.

Although this communication has extended to an unexpected length, yet I cannot dismiss the subject without referring to the facts, shown by an examination of it, that are of practical importance to the cultivators of fruits from the seed and these are, to sow the seeds of varieties known to be young and vigorous; and other circumstances being the same, viz. age, vigor of growth, &c. to prefer the seeds of good fruits, especially of large and fair kinds, to those of an opposite quality; and not to be discouraged by the first product not answering your expectations, but to wait a year or two or more, for the fuller developement of the qualities of the fruit. Engrafting the seedling on an older stock likewise appears to hasten the production of fruits. Attention is also to be paid to the varieties sown, as it is rendered quite probable that seedlings of some varieties of all fruits will approximate more nearly to the parent than of others.

M. S.

Berlin, Ct. Dec. 24, 1832.

For the New England Farmer.

WILD TURKEYS.

Dec. 31, 1832.

MR. EDITOR,—Should you deem the following worthy an insertion in your valuable paper, you will please insert it.

It is a curious fact, but one which we may every day discover to our sorrow, that amid all the zeal and ardor of investigation, the plainest truths escape our notice. It is the end of science to improve and enlighten mankind, by taking those steps,

which, trivial as they may seem, are yet necessary to the acquisition of truth. Any circumstance, then, which may be detected as overlooked, will never be thought unworthy of our attention as lovers of science and knowledge.

"Meleagris Gallopavo." Linnè. Bonap. Audub.
" Americanus." Bart. Trav.
"Wild Turkey."

This splendid and highly useful bird, from which have originated all the domestic varieties of turkey, it is affirmed has been unknown for a long time in New England. Nuttall says, "from the Atlantic states generally, they are now nearly extirpated." —Land Birds, p. 640. Audubon gravely tells us that it is "rarely seen eastward of Virginia and Pennsylvania"—Ornitholog. Biog. p. 2. While the "Prince of Musignano" affirms that "it is not very plentiful in Florida, Georgia, and the Carolinas, is still less frequently found in the western part of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and is extremely rare if indeed it exist at all in the remaining northern and eastern parts of the United States; in New England it even appears to have been already destroyed 150 years back."—Bonap. Am. Birds, vol. 1. p. 81.

The bird *is*, however, every year seen in numbers near Mount Tom, in this State, and a female was surprised on her nest near the base of the mountain about a year since. A very fine male was lately sold in Boston from that neighborhood. Thirty or forty years ago, the wild turkey was a nuisance to the farmers in West Springfield, and children were employed in driving them from the fields. Massachusetts may still boast of possessing within her limits, a bird whose usefulness and splendor of plumage united, is seldom equalled in the ornithological kingdom.

The wild turkey is easily crossed with its congeners of the barn yard; and every good farmer knows the value of the result. Indeed, the males often make intrusions in the spring, into the neighboring farms. An individual raised from eggs taken from the nest of a wild bird, weighed at the end of the season nearly thirty-five pounds. Audubon mentions 36 lbs. as *sometimes* occurring in male birds. The male commonly weighs from fifteen to twenty-five pounds.

The turkey was first introduced into Spain from Mexico in the 16th century: into England during the reign of Henry VIII. and soon afterwards into other parts of Europe. Yours, &c. XIOPE.

For the New England Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL ESSAYS, NO. XII.

EDUCATION.

It is in the power of almost every farmer who lives in New England, to bestow such a degree of education on his children and apprentices, as will amount to common reading, writing and arithmetic. And greatly to the dishonor of the father of a family it must be, when his offspring and others under his care, are found to be ignorant of these necessary and important acquisitions. And this is but one part of the charge against such a character: for, neglected through his inattention and want of care on this head, they themselves are most irreparably injured. It is like taking away a right eye, and cutting off the right arm from those whom natural affection, every hour admonishes him in the most persuasive language, to guard, instruct and foster in his bosom.

Consider this matter in great seriousness. After you are gone off the stage of life, your sons are to come forward and to transact the concerns of the public. They are to compose in part, the legislature of the land in which you now live; and to go through the same, or a more important routine of the public services than you have done. But this will be impossible unless they have received such a degree of scholastic education, at least, as is commonly bestowed; and which the public, in great wisdom and generosity offers to every one in this land of light and knowledge. Circumstanced as they are, I can conceive of no apology for those farmers in New England who do not endeavor to have their children and apprentices instructed in all the more common and necessary branches of knowledge; as the means afforded for these ends are as common as the manna was formerly, which fell round about the tent doors of the Israelites: and of which heavenly food every man might freely gather as much as he wanted, or as much as was necessary.

And yet, through ignorance, covetousness, or some other inimical mean, the children of farmers are often brought up like the wild asses colt.

Let me request you, who are parents and heads of families, and who are careless and unconcerned in regard to the instruction and information of those whom God has placed under you, to reflect upon your conduct; and to consider how you will be able to answer for this criminal neglect to yourselves, to your country, and to God. Consider the days of youthful innocence; in which the mind is ready to receive the most useful impressions; and in which, curiosity, emulation, and a desire of pleasing and excelling, are peculiarly influential. And if you wish to see your sons useful, and your daughters respectable, give them so much education at least, as shall qualify them for the common occupations and offices of the country in which you live.

Do we not say, "we see?" must it not then be unpardonable in us if we walk not agreeable to the light of which we boast, and do not endeavor to render posterity as wise and as happy as we ourselves are? Then let it never be said, that a man, or a woman born and brought up in New England, can neither read nor write, nor knows any thing of the use and powers of figures. Allow your children time and opportunity for improving in all the common and more useful branches of knowledge. A learned education is out of the question: the writer is pleading only for that measure of information which is really necessary, and which you may, and are in duty bound to bestow upon them. One would think it unnecessary to add any thing more on this subject: but it may not be amiss to observe still farther, that every farmer ought to be qualified to keep and adjust his own accounts; and which, although trifling in comparison with those of the Merchant, ought, nevertheless, to be attended to with the greatest exactness, if he would do justice to himself and to his neighbors, and avoid one very fruitful source of contention. I add further, that, as young people in general, when the business of the day is over, will be ready to engage in some pursuits of interest or pleasure, the sons of those farmers who have been taught to read, write and cypher well, instead of spending their evenings in idleness, or at taverns, may find a most grateful and useful amusement, in the perusal of some good author; in endeavoring to improve their hands in writing; or in revising their past labors in arithmetic. The fact is this, when there comes on a stormy disagreeable change of weather, and when little or nothing can be done to advantage on the farm, and many such days occur every year, a young man will not be at a loss how to employ those leisure hours to advantage, and to find a most agreeable amusement at home. These necessary accomplishments of a common school education, have proved a source of innocent amusement to many, and been the means of preserving them from various temptations and misfortunes. Therefore, if you regard your own happiness, the innocent amusements of your children, and their future usefulness, and would guard them against the snares of vice, give them a good common education, at least.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, Jan. 5, 1833.

Fruits Presented.—Pears. A very fine pear by Enoch Bartlett, Esq., called Brown St. German, a valuable fruit for the season.

Apples. By Dr. Benjamin Shurtleff, Boston, two varieties, called Russet Sweeting, and Smooth Skin Sweeting. By Dr. John Williams, Cambridge, large orange colored apples of sweet flavor, name unknown.

A bottle of Scuppernong Wine was presented by H. Sheafe, Esq. of Boston, from a friend of his at the South, upwards of 13 years old. It was thought superior to any domestic wine, which has heretofore been tasted by the Committee.

For the Committee, E. M. Richards.

An adjourned meeting of the Mass. Hor. Soc. will be holden on Saturday the 12th inst. at the usual time and place.

The Standing Committee on Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, &c. award the following Premiums for 1832.

For the best Hyacinths,	P. B. Hovey,	$3.00
" " Tulips,	Samuel Walker,	4.00
" " Ranunculus,	David Haggerston,	4.00
" " Anemones,	" "	3.00
" " Pinks,	Messrs. Winships,	3.00
" " Carnations,	John Lemist,	4.00
For the finest Collection of Cultivated Flowers,	Messrs. Winships,	3.00
For the finest Roses,	Augustus Aspinwall,	5.00
" " Dahlias,	E. Putnam,	5.00
" " Chrysanthemums,	P. B. Hovey,	5.00

Jonathan Winship, *Chairman.*

A cottager at Warson, near Mansfield, has gathered from a walnut tree in his possession, sixty thousand ripe walnuts, allowing, as they are usually sold, six score to the hundred; part of which he sold at at one shilling per hundred, and the remainder at tenpence; therefore, calculating the whole sixty thousand to be sold at tenpence only, the tree produced, at that rate, twenty-five pounds. It must also be understood, that in the pickling season, when green, some thousands were also gathered, which are not reckoned in the above calculation.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

BUFFALO HUNTING ON THE UPPER MISSOURI.

A correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser who dates from the mouth of the Yellow Stone, gives the following interesting account of Buffalo hunting west of the Mississippi. We have it not in our power to present our readers with the entire letter, which we the more regret as the writer presents a very graphic description of the scenery,

habits, customs, amusements, &c. of the inhabitants of this delightful region of the "far west."

In speaking of the numerous tribes settled round the fort of the American Fur Company, at this place, he says, "The buffalo herds which always graze upon the beautiful prairies in countless numbers, afford them abundance of meat; and so much is it preferred to all others, that the deer, the elk, and the antelope, sport upon the prairie in herds in the greatest security, as the Indians never kill them unless they want their skin for a dress.

He thus treats of Mr. M'Kenzie's (the commander) manner of killing his beef:

"He starts with three or four men, on horseback, with two or three carts following at a distance, and oftentimes within view of the fort, if not within a mile or two, they will ride amongst a band of them, and in a few minutes kill ten or twelve of them, selecting the fattest of the herd. These scenes are exceedingly spirited and beautiful, furnishing decidedly the finest subjects for the pencil of any sporting scenes in the world. The horses in this country are all trained to it, and know exactly how to approach the animal, without being guided by the bit. A short light gun is used for the purpose. The rider guides his horse at full speed, until he has selected the object of his prey; he directs his horse to it, then drops his bridle, and the horse at full speed approaches the animal on the right side within eight or ten feet, when the shot is generally given with such precision through the vital parts of the body, that he seldom runs more than a hundred yards before he falls.

I rode in the midst of several of these scenes rather to study than to slay. In one of them, however, finding my horse had brought me so fairly alongside of a bull of the largest size, I caught, as my horse had, the enthusiasm of the chase, and with my double-barrelled gun so disabled him, that he was immediately left by the band. I halted, and saw my comrades sweeping over the prairies, mingling in the midst of the herd, and leaving at every few rods the dying victims on the plains. I was willing to stop the pursuit, for I found that I had luckily so disabled my bull that he could make none or but little advance upon me, although he was continually rising upon me. Here was a scene for the painter or the statuary, and worthy of the sublime ideas of Michael Angelo. Not the tiger, nor the black-maned lion of Africa, could have looked half so furious or so frightful. I defy the world to produce an animal in his looks so furious and frightful as the buffalo bull, when he is roused into a rage, with his long shaggy mane covering his shoulders, and falling to the ground. In this condition I drew my sketch-book from my pocket, and by riding towards and around him, and exciting his fury, I was enabled to catch the very attitudes and expressions that I wanted. The party returning, at length, with some anxiety for my safety, and finding me dismounted and busily engaged, with this infuriated gentleman before me standing for his likeness, were not a little surprised and amused. When my series of attitudes and expressions were finished, a shot through his head finished the scene.

From the Albany Argus.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

Professor Lindley, in his lectures which formed the subject of my late communication, lays it down as an axiom, that flowers and fruits "are only stunted branches, produced by accumulations of sap, or in fact, by partial disease or imperfection in the circulation." Whatever tends to retard the descending or elaborated sap, in the fruit tree, induces blossoms, and consequently fruit. This may be either ring-barking, ligatures, wounds, or bent or crooked branches. The best means within the reach of the gardener, are found in judicious pruning. Those who select straight upright growing trees, or train them so by cutting off the horizontal branches, with a view of gratifying the sight, are often disappointed in their expectations of realizing early and abundant crops of fruit. The aliment which the roots take from the soil and elaborate by the leaves, goes merely to increase the volume of wood. A crooked tree, although less thrifty, generally produces earlier, and is a more abundant bearer, than a straight one. Fruit trees growing wild, or which are neglected to be pruned, are much less productive than those which are cultivated, or judiciously pruned. This is particularly remarked of the grape, the currant and the gooseberry. The object of the cultivator should be, to give the branches of his fruit trees a horizontal or oblique direction, which causes somewhat of a stricture at their intersection with the bole, and thus retards the free descent of the sap. This is one object of training trees to walls, that their branches may be preserved in a horizontal or oblique direction. And it is this law in the vegetable economy which has suggested a new mode of training, denominated *en quenoille* (distaff form), which is done by bending and tying the branches down in a drooping or inverted position. The Professor relates a case of a stone being successfully placed in the crotch of a tree, which, by pressing against the vessels of the descending sap induced fruitfulness. It is a good way to divest fruit trees, at a proper height, of their leading shoots, and to train them low and flat. Forest trees, on the contrary, where the object is ornament or timber, require to be trimmed with a straight clean bole, preserving, however, at least one-third of the height in top, lest you too much diminish the foliage—for leaves make roots, and roots make leaves.

This trait in the vegetable, has a familiar analogy in the animal economy. The food that is consumed by the cow, is secreted either in flesh or milk. If she is a good milker, she seldom takes on much, without extraordinary keep; and if she grows remarkably in flesh, she is but a bad milker. We cannot have an abundance of milk and meat from the cow, nor of wood and fruit from the tree. By the way, speaking of cows, recals to my mind a conclusion which is the result of some observation and reflection, viz. that taking into account the expense of keeping and the product, the little Dutch cows of New-York are superior to the improved breeds on the score of profit for dairy purposes.—They are probably of the true Holstein stock, introduced with the first Dutch settlers from the Faderland. B.

The Kangaroo. When tamed, this animal is a mischievous wag, creeping and snuffing cautiously towards a stranger, with such an innocent expression of countenance, that roguery would never be suspected to exist under it; having obtained, as he thinks, a sufficient introduction, he claps his forepaws on your shoulders as if to caress you, and raising himself suddenly upon his tail, administers such a well-applied push with his hind legs, that it is two to one but he drives you heels over head! This is all done in what he considers facetious play, with a view of giving you a hint to examine your pockets, and see what *bon bons* you have for him, as he munches comfits and cakes with epicurean *gout*; and if the door is ajar, he will gravely take his station behind your chair at meal time, like a lackey, giving you an admonitory kick now and then, if you fail to help him as well as yourself.

Cure for the Consumption. An English chemist of high fame, Mr. John Murray, of Hull, F. S. A. &c., has discovered what he firmly believes to be a cure for the tubercular phthisic, or far-gone consumption. His work on this subject, which is dedicated to the Duke of Wellington, contains the result of twelve years' inquiry, during which period his thoughts have been exclusively bent to this noble and philanthropic object. In the progress of his investigations, he came to the very rational conclusion, and one which has impressed many other minds, that if any remedy should ever be found out for structural diseases of the lungs, it must be some one which may be brought into immediate contact with the diseased surface, and when there, have the power of subduing the morbid action without diminishing the general tone of the system. At length, Mr. Murray believes that he has discovered such a remedy in the *vapor of nitric acid*; and this fact is the more worthy of attention, since it came from a source where empyricism cannot be suspected.—*Bos. Med. & Sur. Jour.*

POISONS.

The following useful directions in cases of poison are given by Dr. J. Stone, of Birmingham, England.

1st. When the preparations of arsenic, mercury, or any metal, or when any unknown substance or matter has been swallowed, and there have speedily ensued heat of the mouth and throat, violent pain of the stomach, itching and vomiting—immediately drink a plenty of warm water, with common soap scraped or dissolved in it. Two or three quarts of warm water, with from three or four ounces of soap to half a pound will not be any too much.

2. When any of the preparations of opium, henbane, nightshade, hemlock, tobacco, foxglove, or stramonium, or any poisonous fungus mistaken for mushrooms or spiritous liquors in excess, or any other unknown matters have been swallowed, exciting sickness without pain of the stomach, or producing giddiness, drowsiness or sleep—give instantly one table-spoonful of flour of mustard in water, and repeat it in copious draughts of warm water, constantly until vomiting takes place. If the person becomes so insensible as not to be easily roused give the mustard in vinegar instead of water, and rub and shake the body actively and incessantly.

3d. When spirits of salt, or aquafortis, have been swallowed or spilt on the skin, immediately drink or wash the part with large quantities of water, and as soon as they can be procured, add soap, or potash, or chalk, to the water.

Another practitioner observes that when mineral poisons, technically called oxides, whether of copper or arsenic, are taken internally, one table-spoonful of powdered charcoal is a complete antidote, mixed with either honey, butter or treacle, taken immediately:—Within two hours administer either an emetic or cathartic: in this way the effect of the poison is prevented.

For the poison of insects take vinegar and sweet oil of each one part, strong spirit three parts, mixed; apply it very frequently.

A DISCOURSE

Delivered before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on the Celebration of its fourth Anniversary, October 3, 1832. By THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS, M. D.

UPON the return of this annual festival I have the honor to present to the President and Members of "The Massachusetts Horticultural Society" the congratulations of the season.

During four years you have been associated for the purpose of promoting Horticulture; and, although the summer has not been propitious, abundant evidence of the utility of your united efforts is afforded by the offerings of fruits and flowers with which your tables are this day crowned.

To ensure continued success, it is necessary, not only to study the artificial science of Horticulture itself, and to practice it in detail, but to advert to the close connexion subsisting between it and the natural sciences of Zoology, Botany, and Mineralogy. In the interesting Address of your Botanical Professor,* delivered on the last anniversary, "the prominent features of Horticulture and its associated and auxiliary studies," were indicated. To pursue the subject so ably opened would seem to be incumbent upon those to whom in the distribution of duties, you have assigned the illustration of these studies. Upon the present occasion, however, it will be impossible to exhibit a complete view of all or of any one of the accessory sciences, and of their various bearings upon Horticulture. I shall therefore endeavor only to show the Relations subsisting between Insects and Plants, and the useful results to be obtained by the cultivator from a knowledge of the habits and economy of insects.

American Entomology is yet in its infancy. Melsheimer, a Lutheran clergyman in Pennsylvania, may be considered as the father of the science in this country. His collection of insects was very extensive, and he published a catalogue of one order or group of them in 1806. It contained merely the names of about thirteen hundred and sixty native species, without descriptions or a history of their habits. The late Professor Peck rendered no inconsiderable aid to Horticulture and Arboriculture, by his memoirs on several insects injurious to vegetation, illustrated by plates from original drawings of the most faithful kind. Professor Say, the author of an unfinished work, entitled "American Entomology," and of numerous papers in various periodical publications, has been engaged, for many years, in describing scientifically the unnoticed insects of this country; and, by his continued labors, has materially facilitated the study, though he has been unable to furnish much respecting the habits of insects. Much, therefore, remains to be done in this department of Natural History; much of immense importance in its practical application to the various arts of life. Some degree of regard for the science appears to be awakened among us; and we are gradually growing sensible of the utility of the pursuit. It must become a popular study, and be allowed to share, with Botany and Mineralogy, a small portion, at least, of the time devoted by a judicious, enlightened, and agricultural people, to elementary education. It is recommended to us by its intrinsic merits, the novelties and wonders it unfolds; it is enforced by the powerful influence which insects are permitted to exert upon our persons and possessions.

Insects may be said, without exaggeration, to have established a universal reign over the earth and its inhabitants. Their kingdom extends from the torrid zone to the utmost limits of polar vegetation; from the lowest valley to mountainous regions of perpetual snow. Some of them have sent forth their colonies with man, and with him have circumnavigated the globe; while others hold undisputed sway where man has not yet ventured to establish himself, and where their innumerable hosts and noxious powers have forbidden his approach.

As insects depend for sustenance either immediately or remotely upon vegetable productions, their dispersion through various regions is subject to nearly the same laws that govern the geographical distribution of plants.

Temperature exerts an influence upon them. An increase of heat is always attended with a proportional increase in the kinds and numbers of these creatures. Altitude has the same effect as latitude in diminishing the numbers of insects. Hence the insects, like the plants, of high regions will be the same as those of northern latitudes. On the summit of the White Mountains are found some of the plants of Lapland, and there also a species of butterfly* occurs, which appears to be identical with one in Lapland. The rice-weevil† is the constant concomitant of its favorite grain; and, though often found alive in imported rice, does not seem to have established itself beyond the natural regions of its appropriate food. In all parts of America where the sugar-cane flourishes, the *cucuij*, or luminous beetle,‡ which lives upon it, may be found.

The presence or absence of humidity, in a country or district, gives predominance to certain insect and vegetable races. Thus predatory and stercoraceous insects are more common and abundant in dry, sandy, and hot regions, than in more moist and temperate ones. The prevailing insects of Africa, of the south of Europe, of the steppes of Asia, of the pampas and prairies of America, are of this description; and such also are those which frequent dry pathways and the arid sands of the sea-shore every where. Other tribes, destined to subsist upon vegetable juices, and those that imbibe their food by suction, are more prevalent in regions of perpetual moisture, as well as in the bogs and fens, and on the marshy margins of rivers, lakes, and seas, in all countries.

Peculiar kinds of insects and plants appear to be appropriated to particular continents and countries. The laws, governing the geographical limits of indigenous insects, are more absolute than those already specified. It is true that countries, possessing a similarity of climate and temperature, have many insects allied to each other in forms and habits; but it will be found, that differences exist among them sufficient to prove that they could not have descended from a common stock, or, in other words, that they are of different species. Thus, of the tribe of butterflies, called by the French *brassicaires*, because they are appropriated to the cabbage, turnip, mustard, and other allied plants, there is one solitary species in the mountainous and northern parts of New England devoted to these plants.§ The common cockchaffer* of Europe is represented, in this country, by our nocturnal dorr-bug,† as it is usually called; and the European vine-chaffer‡ by an allied species,§ which has recently multiplied greatly, from some unknown cause, and threatens, if unchecked, to become as great a depredator. It appears now to be pretty well established, that countries, separated by a wide expanse of water, by extensive deserts of sterile sand, or by an unbroken chain of lofty mountains, possess vegetable and animal productions peculiar to themselves, which do not under ordinary circumstances, pass these natural limits; but that when two continents, or great divisions of the globe, are contiguous, or nearly approach each other, the same animals and plants may be found in each to a limited extent. No one species or kind could have originated on two different points of the earth's surface; each one must have commenced existence in some one place, from whence, in the course of successive generations, it would have spread over the whole globe, had it not been restrained and confined within narrow limits by insuperable geographical and physical barriers. From a careful comparison of the insects of our own country with those of other parts of the world, I am fully convinced that these laws are founded in nature, and can venture to assert that, with the exception of the polar species, there are no insects in America identical with those of the Eastern continent, which have not accompanied man and his imports from thence.

[To be continued.]

* Malthus A. Ward, M. D.

* The *Hipparchia semidea* of Say, appears to be identical with the *Papilio fortunatus* of Fabricius.

† *Calandra Oryzæ*. L. ‡ *Elater noctilucus*. L.

§ It now attacks the turnip and cabbage, but probably lived originally upon the *Arabis rhomboidea*. The insect is the *Pontia oleracea*. Harris.

* *Melolontha vulgaris*. F. † *Melolontha Quercina*. Knoch.
‡ *Anomala Vitis*. L. § *Anomala varians*. F.

From the Genesee Farmer.

ON THE MEANS OF DESTROYING CANADA THISTLES. NO. II.

SALT will destroy Canada thistles. It will do this by its own direct agency, and also by an agency that is indirect. It is, I believe, generally known, that salt applied in considerable quantities to the roots of vegetables, will destroy their life. I have never known it fail of doing this, except in a case of horse radish in my garden, when I attempted, but without success, to kill it by the application of strong brine. When Canada thistles exist only in small patches, this will be an easy and expeditious way of getting rid of them. The process is very simple; 1st. to cut off the thistles a little below the surface of the ground, and then apply to the stem of each root a small quantity of salt. A quantity less than a table spoon full will I think be sufficient. Strong brine will answer the same purpose. No matter by what philosophical principles of action it is done, the fact is ascertained that salt, applied in the manner here suggested, will inflict upon the root a mortal distemper. I have frequently destroyed thistles by salt and by brine, applied in this way, the results in both cases being the same. Care, however, must be taken when salt is used for this purpose, that no stock of any kind run in the field at the time, nor for several days thereafter. I salted in one day, and with entire uniformity, three patches of Canada thistles, two of which were in one field, the other in a field adjacent. The experiment, as to the two first mentioned patches, was completely successful, while, as to the other, it was an entire failure. At first this seemed to involve something of mystery; but the mystery was soon solved, by the consideration that sheep were running in the field where

the experiment failed, while there was no stock in the other. The sheep had found the salt and licked it up before there had been time for it to perform its intended functions.

Salt, when used to destroy thistles by its indirect agency, is applied to them in small quantities, to induce sheep, cattle and other stock to feed upon them. It may be used to advantage on a scale much larger than when its direct agency is relied upon. In many cases, this is an easy and expeditious method of conquering thistles, there being no difficulty in achieving the conquest in the course of a season. The process is as follows, viz. if the thistles have acquired a considerable growth, they should be cut close with a scythe some days before the salting process is to commence. The object of this is to give them an opportunity of sending out young shoots, and clothing themselves with a tender and fresh foliage. Salt is then to be strewed on, in quantities sufficient only to render the thistles palatable to the animals that are to feed upon them. The process of salting is to be frequently repeated, special care being taken not to apply salt so freely, as to glut with that article the appetites of the animals. Whatever stock may be put to this use, it must be kept all the while in a condition to be hankering for salt. This being the case, the animals will feed upon the thistles daily, and sufficiently to keep them entirely deprived of their foliage. The thistles, pressed in this manner, will in a little time be under the necessity of capitulating. It is, I believe, generally known, that but few vegetables if any can retain life for any considerable time, if, during the season of vegetation, they are kept continually deprived of their foliage.

Several experiments tried by myself to destroy Canada thistles by the means now suggested, have produced the most satisfactory results. In no case have I experienced a failure. Here, then, is presented to the farmer, who may have the misfortune to possess parcels of Canada thistles, a cheap and expeditious method of getting rid of them. This process need not, as when the direct agency of salt is relied upon, be confined to small patches; but it may be applied to considerable establishments. The farmer who keeps a large stock, say two or three hundred sheep, and other stock in proportion, might by the method now proposed, destroy in one season the thistles of an extensive field, although it were overrun with them. The field to be thus operated upon, might for the season be set apart as the salting place for all the stock on the farm, and the whole stock from time to time be gathered into it to receive their portion of salt, and to graze in the field.—This, Messrs. Editors, is the vision of my own mind. I have not done it, nor seen it done, neither have I heard of its having been done, yet, I have no doubt that, by the use of such means, havoc might be made among Canada thistles.

From the lights of my own experience, I judge that from the middle of June to October is the best time to operate for the destruction of thistles. In the manner last prescribed, I have commenced operations against them on mowing ground, some weeks after the grass had been taken off, the results of which were their entire conquest the same season. It has been repeatedly announced that thistles may be destroyed by cutting them at the time when they are in blossom, just before a shower. I have never availed myself of an opportunity to test this by experiment. Yet I think considerable confidence may be placed in the utility of such a process. In one instance, having a small patch of Canada thistles near a stream of water, I cut them when they were in blossom, and then gave them an artificial shower by sprinkling water upon them from a water pot. It killed the most of them, and the few that remained exhibited a sickly aspect.

In general, Canada thistles, if detected while they are young, can readily be destroyed by the simple act of pulling them up. I have destroyed many in this way. I choose a time for the purpose, when the ground is wet and loose, and have in my hand a pointed stick which, if necessary, I run down to assist in extracting the root.

In July last, I commenced on a patch of Canada thistles which had recently appeared on my premises, an experiment not before tried by myself, nor by others within my knowledge. It was cutting them off with a long bladed grubbing hoe several inches below the surface of the ground, and then settling the ground in a compact form about them, by giving a few blows with the heel of the hoe. But few, perhaps none, that were so treated have re-appeared. The prospect is that the experiment will result favorably. I think it quite likely that, when Canada thistles grow on stiff ground, or ground that is rather clayey, they may be destroyed in this way very expeditiously.

No doubt Canada thistles may be destroyed in the manner proposed by Mr. M'Vean in a late number of the Genesee Farmer; that is, by covering them with straw or other rubbish; but I think that other means of less expense will generally, if not always, be at command.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I consider that I have redeemed my pledge. It may not have been forgotten by all the readers of your Journal, that at the close of my appeal on the subject of Canada thistles, published in the Genesee Farmer, Vol. 2, No. 11, I authorised the expectation that I should write again on the subject, detailing the principal processes by which it was known Canada thistles might be destroyed. I have now done it according to the best of my abilities; but I do not consider that I have yet done justice to the subject. The readers of your Journal are requested, therefore, to be patient, while I present to them the same subject under some of its bearings, which have not yet been brought into view. Difficulties to be met with, in attempting a general destruction of Canada thistles, will be the subject of my next number.

DAN BRADLEY.

December, 1832.

Mr. Burrell Lyles, of Dewberry District, South Carolina, has brought to market a few bales of a new species of Cotton, the staple of which is said to be superior to any seen in that section; 11 cents were refused for it. It was grown from seeds discovered on a single stalk among Upland Cotton, that attracted attention by its early maturity and great yield.

Butter. With the exception of leather, we believe there is no single article shipped from this place that bears any comparison to the value of butter. We have been furnished with the quantity of butter shipped during the last sixty days, seven-eighths or nine-tenths of which was made in the county of Duchess. The quantity shipped by Penfield, Day & Co. 8678 firkins; and by Donnelly, Cooper & Co. 3186 firkins; making an aggregate of 11,864 firkins. Supposing each firkin to contain 100 pounds, which is the common average, it would make 1,186,400 pounds. The average price, we are told, is about 14 cents per pound, which would amount to the sum of *one hundred and sixty-six thousand and ninety-six dollars.—Cattskill paper.*

Steam Power in Manchester.—In this great English manufacturing town there were in 1831, nearly 400 steam engines in operation in Manchester and in the adjacent suburbs, besides numerous forges, bleacheries, print works and foundries. Taking the average of these 400 steam engines, at 14 horse-power each, and the average consumption of coal per hour, at 13 pounds for each horse power, it will appear that the quantity of coal consumed by them in each exceeds 70,000 lbs. and if the quantity consumed in the foundries, bleacheries, and in other processes of manufactures, and by the inhabitants in the dwelling-houses, be computed at as much more, the whole consumption of coal in Manchester will not fall much short of 140,000 lbs. during each hour of the day. The price of this important article of fuel, coal, on the abundant supply of which the prosperity of Manchester is so essentially dependent, varies from eight shillings to ten shillings sterling per ton, delivered on the banks of the canal.

MECHANICS.

The cultivation and improvement of the Mechanic Arts, in all communities, should not fail to excite the emulation of mechanics themselves, and ought to meet with the encouragement of all who are interested in the welfare and prosperity of the public. Mechanics form the great body of the population of all towns and cities: they have been most appositely termed the "bones and sinews of a nation;" they are the men who bear the "heat and burden of the day," in all cases of exigence: they supply most of the comforts, and even necessaries of life; and are constantly engaged in exercising their labor and skill, to benefit directly, their country. In the United States, the mechanics form not only a numerous, but most respectable class of citizens; and when properly encouraged, never fail to increase the wealth and stability of the place of their location. Indeed, wherever we see numerous, industrious and thriving mechanics, we are always sure to find indications of growing prosperity. They add to the business as well as to the convenience of a city. The policy that would dictate a course of *stinted* encouragement to mechanics, is not a true one. They ought to be well and liberally supported.

What is expended with them is never wasted, and seldom leaves the circle of the community in which they reside. It not only enriches the mechanic himself, but every one around him; for on him principally depends the success of other classes engaged in trade. We would wish to see the Mechanic Arts every where flourish and prosper, and obtain that reward which ought to be extended to industry.—*Alex. Gaz.*

THE LEOPARD.

In some old writers on Natural History there are accounts of the leopard being taken in a trap, by means of a mirror, which when the animal jumps against it, brings down the door upon him. This story may have received some sanction from the disposition of the domestic cat, when young, to survey her figure in the looking-glass.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 9, 1833.

KENRICK'S NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, NEW VARIETIES OF FRUIT, &c.

We have, heretofore, given our opinion of this work, concisely, from a cursory view of its contents; and subsequent perusals confirm our belief in its utility. We shall not, at present, undertake a formal review of the book, but would remark that such a work was much needed, notwithstanding *Thacher's Orchardist*, and other good treatises of the kind would seem, in some measure, to have superseded the necessity for Mr. Kenrick's able production. But the science as well as the arts of horticulture have, of late, made such rapid progress that a work giving clear and condensed views of the improvements and discoveries made since the publication of any similar treatise must, of course, contain much matter which is comparatively new as well as useful.

The following, relative to obtaining new and improved varieties of fruits will, we presume, be read with interest by orchardists. Although the opinions and theories, which it advances are not in consonance with those of our correspondent S. M. (whose communication on this subject is given in this day's paper) it may lead to further discussion, and eventuate in the establishment of a correct theory relating to important objects of culture.

"M. Poiteau, when speaking of the decline of the old French varieties of Pears in the vicinity of Paris, and the urgent necessity of a renewal of the kinds has informed us in the Annals d'Horticulture for May, 1828, that notwithstanding the unwearied efforts which have been made in that country during several of the latter ages, by their most intelligent cultivators, in rearing new and valuable varieties from the seed; yet such attempts having been conducted on wrong principles have resulted in "*absolute nothingness.*" They must, he asserts, look elsewhere for new varieties to replace the old:—*anywhere else but to their own country;*—even to America, but more especially to Belgium.

"The same writer further informs us that the celebrated Duhamel, during the long course of his scientific career, planted the seeds of all the best fruits which were eaten at his table, without being able to produce a single fruit worthy of cultivation.

"Others in that country—as the Alfoys, for a succession of generations, have adopted the same course, planting the seeds of the very best fruits with no better success.

"It would thus appear that all the finest varieties of apples and pears having been raised in successive generations of fruit from the original crabbed and worthless origin, that after the improvements has gone on for five or six generations, to the production of perfect fruit, it can be carried no further; that exhausted nature, if urged beyond certain bounds recedes, and a retrograde course commences. For the seeds of the best fruits, which are sown she generally gives back nought but the worthless. In illustration of the truth of this position, Mr. Poiteau has stated it as a fact, recorded by several authors, that the seeds of the Winter Bon Chretien always produces a detestable fruit. And Mr. Knight has positively asserted that the seed of the *wild pear*, fertilized by the stamens of the blossoms of an ameliorated one, will yield a better fruit than the seeds of an ameliorated pear.

"The mode, however, adopted in Belgium with such wonderful success in procuring new and extrordinary varieties, differs very materially from the process of Mr. Knight: for it appears that they commence by simply sowing the seeds, not of the best but rather of the most austere and indifferent varieties, for a succession of a few generations, till the perfect sorts are produced."—*Kenrick's Orchardist.* pp. 15, 16.

Again in treating of the same subject, Mr. Kenrick quotes the following passage from the Annals d'Horticulture, for May, 1828:—

"The Belgians give no preference to the seeds of table fruits, when they plant to obtain new ameliorated kinds. When their plants appear, they do not, like us, found their hopes upon individuals exempt from thorns, furnished with large leaves, and remarkable for the size and beauty of their wood; on the contrary they prefer the most thorny subjects, provided that the thorns are long, and that the plants are furnished with many buds or eyes, placed very near together. This last circumstance appears to them, and with reason to be an indication that the tree will speedily produce fruit. As soon as the young individuals, which offer these favorable appearances afford grafts or buds capable of being inoculated upon other stocks, these operations are performed; the apples on paradise and the pears on quince stocks, to hasten their fructification. The first fruit is generally very bad, but the Belgians do not regard that; whatever it is, they carefully collect the seeds and plant them; from these a second generation is produced, which commonly shows the commencement of an amelioration. As soon as the young plants of the second generation have scions or buds proper for the purpose, they are transferred to other stocks, as were the preceding; the third and fourth generation are treated in the same manner, and until there are finally produced ameliorated fruits worthy of being propagated. M. Van Mons asserts that the peach and apricot treated in this manner, afford excellent fruit in the third generation. The apple does not yield superior fruit before the fourth or fifth generation. The pear is slower in its amelioration; but M. Van Mons informs us, that in the sixth generation, it no longer produces inferior, but affords excellent fruits intermixed with those of middling quality."

For the New England Farmer.

RECEIPT FOR GOOD HOUSE SOAP, &c.

Having lately returned from the sea-shore, where the house-keeper had but twenty bushels of ashes, he informed me that he made a barrel of superior soft soap with ten bushels of clam shells burnt, added to the above quantity of ashes. Clam shells not only make good soap but the whitest and the best cement, and the best of lime for mortar and white-wash for ceilings.

Yours, &c. H. S.

We find the following in an old almanac. We do not undertake to insure its efficacy, but are sure that it can do no harm, and would therefore advise its trial.

"A medical friend informs us, that after exercising his utmost skill to cure, or even alleviate a very distressing case of head-ache, in a distinguished character, in which he was unsuccessful, after the use of bark, valerian, steel, assafœtida, magnesia, volatile alkali, mineral acids, mercury and arsenic: an old woman proposed the use of *milk*, by taking a tumbler three times daily, which effected a cure. A head-ache very generally proceeds from the disordered state of the liquor of the stomach, (gastric juice.) Perhaps the milk may produce its beneficial effects by neutralizing acids and thereby removing the irritation in the nerves of the stomach, which directly sympathize with those of the head.

Cellars. We should suppose the health of the family would be promoted, and the warmth of the cellar increased, by having it well cleaned out, white-washed, and the bottom covered with one to three inches of tan-bark.—*Northern Farmer.*

Orchards. Rather than let hired help be idle, have all the dry limbs cut out and brought home for fuel. If any of the trees bear a worthless apple or is so far decayed as to be of little value, cut them down, and send to the nurseries for the very best variety to supply their place.—*Ib.*

CONVERTIBILITY OF WHEAT INTO CHESS.

A late number of the *Genesee Farmer*, has the following observations on the much controverted subject of the controvertibility of wheat into chess.

As popular errors grow not without roots, we have long been inquisitive why farmers have come to so strange a conclusion; and the various ways in which they have been mistaken in their observations, have to us been deeply interesting. As an instance of ocular deception timely detected we subjoin an extract of a letter received a few days ago from a valuable friend in a neighboring county, on this very subject; and we only regret that he has forbidden us to adorn our columns with his name. We can assure our readers however, that while he discharges the arduous duties of a very important office, to the satisfaction of men of all parties, he is proving on a large scale that farming may be made a profitable business.

"A few years ago I observed a rank bunch of rye and chess standing in a wet spot (such as is believed to convert wheat into chess) which had escaped the scythe of the cradler. It appeared to be one plant with different branches from the same root. I pulled it up, and upon a superficial examination thought here was proof positive of the transformation, which I had so often denied to be possible. For a moment my pride of opinion was humbled; and I felt what I had embraced for

the principles of a sound philosophy, was, after all, nothing but an error. Since it was so, however, I determined to establish the fact beyond the power of cavil; and proceeded with great care to separate the stalks of chess from the rye in order to trace them to the very junction, intending to exhibit them in demonstration of my new opinion; but I soon discovered that they were entirely distinct plants, originating from different seeds. The event produced a lasting impression on my mind; and I rejoiced that I had, by a little perseverance, avoided an erroneous conclusion, to which I should certainly have arrived, had I not persisted in the examination after the evidence before me seemed to render further examination useless and unnecessary.

BRIGHTON MARKET, FOR THE YEAR 1832.

First Quarter—ending March 26.

5069	Beef Cattle,—Estimated sales,		$190,087 50
453	Stores,	" "	10,193 50
6191	Sheep,	" "	18,573 00
515	Swine,	" "	2,575 00
			$221,429 00

Second Quarter—ending June 25.

3247	Beef Cattle,—Estimated sales,		$126,374 00
349	Stores,	" "	3,725 00
4316	Sheep,	" "	9,711 00
3303	Swine,	" "	17,340 75
			$162,150 75

Third Quarter—ending September 24.

6736	Beef Cattle,—Estimated sales,		$212,184 00
1972	Stores,	" "	29,570 00
38521	Sheep,	" "	73,960 32
1577	Swine,	" "	3,154 00
			$318,868 32

Fourth Quarter—ending December 31.

25755	Beef Cattle,—Estimated sales,		$579,487 50
7112	Stores,	" "	92,456 00
51555	Sheep,	" "	103,110 00
9302	Swine,	" "	20,922 00
			$795,975 50

RECAPITULATION.

40,607	Beef Cattle,	$1,108,133 00
9,886	Stores,	140,943 50
100,583	Sheep,	205,354 33
14,697	Swine,	43,998 75
		$1,498,429 58

1830.		1831.	
Beef Cattle,	37,767	Beef Cattle,	33,922
Stores,	13,685	Stores,	15,400
Sheep,	132,697	Sheep,	84,453
Swine,	19,639	Swine,	26,871

FRESH WHITE MULBERRY SEED.

JUST received, at GEO. C. BARRETT'S SEED STORE, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street—

A supply of fresh and genuine WHITE MULBERRY SEED, warranted the growth of the present season, from one of the largest Mulberry orchards in Mansfield, Connecticut. Short directions for its culture accompany the seed. dec 5

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE.

JUST published, and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the New England Farmer Office,—the Planter's Guide; or, a Practical Essay on the best method of Giving Immediate Effect to Wood, by the removal of Large Trees and Underwood; being an attempt to place the Art, and that of General Arboriculture on fixed and Phytological principles; interspersed with observations on General Planting, and the improvement of real landscape. Originally intended for the climate of Scotland. By Sir Henry Steuart, Bart. LL. D. F. R. S. E., etc. Price $3.

NUTTALL'S ORNITHOLOGY.

JUST received by Geo. C. Barrett, No. 51 and 52, North Market Street, Boston:—

A Manual of the Ornithology of the United States, and of Canada. By Thomas Nuttall, A. M., F. L. S.; with 53 engravings. Price $3, 50. Dec. 12.

DR. HARRIS'S ADDRESS.

The Discourse delivered before the Mass. Hor. Soc. Oct. 3, 1832, by Dr. THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS, is published, and ready for distribution at the office of ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr. Jan. 2.

FRUIT TREES.

ORDERS for Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. from Winship, Kenrick, Prince, Buel & Wilson, Mrs. Parmentier, and other respectable Nurseries, received by the subscriber, and executed at Nursery prices.

GEO. C. BARRETT,
dec 5 New England Farmer Office.

NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST.

JUST published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or a treatise on the cultivation and management of *Fruits, Grapes, Ornamental Shrubs, and Flowers*, adapted to cultivation in the United States.

This is recommended to the public as a treatise well worthy a place in every farmer's library, containing an account of the most valuable varieties of fruit, and the remedies for the maladies to which fruit trees are subject from noxious insects and other causes. Also, the varieties of the Grape with their modes of culture, &c. Price $1,25.

PURE DURHAM SHORT HORNS.

FOR SALE, several of the pure breed, descendants of the celebrated animals presented by *Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin*, to the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of Agriculture. The pedigree of these animals can be given as far back as *Hubback*, who was calved in 1777, and is reputed the foundation of this much admired stock. Also, several Cows and Heifers, bred from the same, of various grades, from half up to seven-eighths blooded animals. For particulars, inquire of THOMAS G. FESSENDEN, Editor of the New-England Farmer, or to E. HERSEY DERBY, Salem.

Salem, Dec. 12th, 1832. tf

AMERICAN FARRIER.

JUST received, by GEO. C. BARRETT, and for sale at the New England Farmer Office, No. 52 North Market-street, the American Farrier, containing a minute account of the formation of every part of the Horse, with a description of all the diseases to which each part is liable, the best remedies to be applied in effecting a cure, and the most approved mode of treatment for preventing disorders; with a copious list of medicines, describing their qualities and effects when applied in different cases; and a complete treatise on rearing and managing the horse, from the foal to the full grown active laborer; illustrated with numerous engravings. By H. L. Barnum. Price 75 cents. dec 5

NEW ENGLAND FARMER'S ALMANAC.

JUST published, the New England Farmer's Almanac of 1833, by T. G. FESSENDEN, editor of the New England Farmer—containing the usual variety of an almanac, and several articles on agriculture, by the editor and others. Price 50 cents per dozen. Nov. 7

FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, in the town of Leominster, County of Worcester, a very desirable farm, containing sixty acres of land, divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing, and wood land. It has on it a genteel dwelling-house, with commodious out-houses; a barn, 100 feet long by 30 feet wide, and a cider-mill—all of which are in excellent repair. There is on it a thriving young orchard of 500 WHITE MULBERRY TREES, of four years growth, also a few which are full grown; besides a large variety of apple, pear, cherry, peach and plum-trees, strawberries and other fruits. As the present owner is about leaving this part of the country, it will be sold a bargain. If application is made in a month or two, the farming tools, stock and household furniture may be had with it. An excellent opportunity is now offered, in the purchase of this farm, to any one disposed to rear silk-worms. For terms, apply at No. 21 Central Wharf, Boston; or on the premises to George W. Abbot.

Leominster, 12th December, 1832. eop6w

NEW ENGLAND FARMER, COMPLETE.

FOR SALE, at the office of the New England Farmer, 51 & 52, North Market-street,

A COMPLETE set of the NEW ENGLAND FARMER, in TEN volumes, from its commencement, August 3, 1822; being the only copy that is known to be for sale. The character of this work is too well known to require comment—comprising the official accounts of the principal Cattle Shows in New England; Reports of Committees; numerous valuable essays on agriculture, gardening, orcharding, domestic economy, &c. &c. by various agriculturists in New England and the Middle States—forming in itself a useful library for the farmer; neatly half bound and lettered, and in very fine order, at $3,75 per volume. dec 5

SPECTACLES.

A GOOD assortment of SILVER SPECTACLES constantly on hand and for sale at fair prices by WILLIAM M. WESSON, at No. 105, Washington Street. 4t dec 18

NATURAL HISTORY OF INSECTS.

COMPRISING their Architecture, Transformations, Senses, Food, Habits—Collection, Preservation and Arrangement. With Engravings. In three volumes. Price $1 per vol. For sale by GEO. C. BARRETT. dec 26

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, russetts,		barrel	2 00	2 50
	baldwins,	"	2 00	2 50
BEANS, white,		bushel	1 50	2 00
BEEF, mess,		barrel	10 5	10 75
	prime,	"	6 75	7 00
	Cargo, No. 1.	"	8 00	8 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,		pound	14	15
CHEESE, new milk,		"	6	8
	four meal,	"	3	5
	skimmed milk,	"	3	4
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		"	38	43
	southern, geese,	"	38	43
FLAX, American,		"	9	12
FLAXSEED,		bushel	1 20	1 30
FLOUR, Genesee,		barrel	6 87	7 00
	Baltimore, Howard street,	"	6 37	6 50
	Baltimore, wharf,	"	6 25	6 37
	Alexandria,	"	6 25	6 50
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,		bushel	88	90
	southern yellow,	"	70	78
	Rye,	"	90	95
	Barley,	"	80	85
	Oats,	"	46	47
HAY,		cwt.	62	70
HONEY,		gallon	50	52
HOPS, 1st quality,		cwt	28 00	30 00
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		pound		10
	Southern, 1st sort,	"		9
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,		"	21	22
	upper,	side		3 00
	Dry Hide, sole.	pound	18	20
	upper,	side	2 50	2 70
	Philadelphia, sole,	pound	28	30
	Baltimore, sole,	"	25	26
LIME,		cask	1 00	1 08
PLASTER PARIS retails at		ton	3 00	3 25
POTATOES, Eastern, Cargo prices,		bushel		
PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear,		barrel	17 50	18 00
	Navy, Mess,	"	12 50	13 00
	Bone, middlings,	"	none	
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 50	3 00
	Red Top, northern,	"	1 25	1 50
	Red Clover, northern,	pound		11
	" southern,	"	9½	11
TALLOW, tried,		cwt	10 00	11 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,		pound	50	55
	Merino, mix'd with Saxony,	"	60	65
	Merino, ¾ths washed,	"	42	45
	Merino, half blood,	"	38	40
	Merino, quarter,	"	35	38
	Native washed,	"	32	33
Northern pulled.	Pulled superfine,	"	50	52
	1st Lambs,	"	42	43
	2d "	"	32	33
	3d "	"	27	28
	1st Spinning,	"		40
Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.				

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	9½	10
southern,	"	9	9½
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6	7
POULTRY,	"	9	12
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	18	23
lump, best,	"	25	28
EGGS,	dozen	26	30
POTATOES, common,	bushel	35	40
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Jan. 7, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day 438 Beef Cattle, 25 Stores, 1043 Sheep, and 60 Swine.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle.*—Market very dull, and last week's prices hardly supported; one fine yoke were taken at $5,84. We quote extra, at $5 a 5,50; prime at $4,50 a 5; good at $4,25 a 4.50.

Barrelling Cattle.—Mess $4; No. 1, $2,25 a 3,75.

Sheep.—Dull—We noticed lots taken at $1,50, 1,67, 1,84, and 2—Wethers, one lot sold at $3 and one at 4.

Swine.—One small lot, nearly all Barrows, were taken at 5c; at retail, 4½ for sows, and 5½ for barrows.

KIMBALL'S

Stock and Suspender Manufactory, Linen Drapery, Hosiery and Glove Store, No. 12, Washington Street, Boston.

HARRINGTON'S VENTRILOQUISM, &c.

We have witnessed the feats of Ventriloquism and Legerdemain exhibited by Mr. Harrington, at the New England Museum, and think them superior to anything we have ever before seen. We learn that this wonderful, but harmless magician, will contiue to surprise and gratify beholders every evening this week, commencing at 7½ o'clock, each evening.

MISCELLANY.

THE New England Society in the city of New York celebrated the landing of their Pilgrim Fathers on the 22d inst. The following verses were sung on the occasion.

ODE

FOR THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF THE FATHERS. By Mr. Bryant.

Sung to the tune of "Old Hundred," by the whole company.

WILD was the day, the wintry sea
Moaned sadly on New England's strand,
When, first the thoughtful and the free,
Our fathers trod the desert land.

They little thought how pure a light
In time should gather round that day,
How love should keep their memory bright,
How wide a realm their sons should sway.

Green are their bays—but greener still
Shall round their spreading fame be wreathed,
And regions, now untrod, shall thrill
With reverence when their names are breathed.

Till where the sun with softer fires,
Looks on the vast Pacific's sleep,
The children of the Pilgrim Sires
This hallowed day, like us, shall keep.

The following ode, composed by the Rev. James Flint, of Salem, for the occasion, was sung by Mr. Wright.

We have met to remember the day,
When the Pilgrims first trod the bleak shore,
That gave them a home far away
From the homes they should visit no more.
We will not forget what we owe them,
For all they have left us in trust;
And though fall'n in our virtues below them,
We still to their fame will be just.

We have met to remember their deeds,
The privations and toils they endured,
Tho' the heart o'er their sufferings bleeds,
It exults in the rights they secured.
The rights they bequeathed us we'll cherish,
A heritage sacred and dear;
And their rock-girdled refuge shall perish,
Ere their sons cease their names to revere.

We'll remember the faith of our sires,
Their sun in their sojourn of gloom,
That reflected from heaven's far spires
The bright halo of hope on the tomb.
'Twas to worship their God unmolested,
They left the loved scenes of their youth
For a land which no tyrant infested,
Self-exiled for freedom and truth.

We'll remember their wisdom, who rear'd
On the pillars of justice and right,
A republic of sages rever'd,
And dreaded by kings in their might.
Of their skill and prophetic discerning
New England a monument stands,
In her morals, religion and learning,
The glory and pride of all lands.

The neat village, the school-house and church,
Her broad hills, her deep valleys and streams,
The tall pine, the rough oak, the smooth birch,
Are all fresh in our day thoughts and dreams.
O New England wherever sojourning,
Thy children, in sadness or mirth,
By distance unwean'd with fond yearning
Still turn to the land of their birth.

We can never the pathways forget,
We so oft in our boyhood have trod,
To the school, where our playmates we met,
And the house, where we worship'd our God.
Ere we're found in our waywardness shunning
The lessons there taught us in love,
Be our right hand bereft of its cunning,
And, palsied our tongue, cease to move.

MANNERS, CUSTOMS, &c. IN RUSSIA.

A Peasant's House. The whole premises consist, generally, of a court-yard with a covered roof, of an enclosure for the cattle, another for the hay, an ice-cellar for the milk and meat in summer, a store-house for oats, rye and buckwheat, and a covered porch with a door, to intercept the exit of heat from the eezba, in winter: lastly, the eezba, that part of the house inhabited by the peasant and his family, and heated with a large brick oven-stove. In Bialo Russia stoves are not so much used as raised hearths, on which fires are kindled.

Landlord and Tenant. The peasants in Russia were formerly, it is known to our readers, slaves of the soil, as perhaps the greater number of them are at this day. The lower order of tenants are often in nearly as debased a condition. According to the written law of Russia, the peasants can only be obliged by their masters to work for them three days in each week: but in practice this regulation is null and void. The peasants are *actually* obliged to do all their masters' field work before they can touch their own. In case of refusal, their masters can find means to punish them as they think proper.

An Execuzion. What is called an *execuzion* in the Polish Government is a quartering upon a peasant some of the household vassals, usually the greatest blackguards, who riot, eat and drink in the house, till the peasant pays his dues, or complies with his landlord's demands, as of fowls, eggs and butter, if he wants to give a feast. Sometimes these executions are inflicted for not working well, for rudeness to the Jew farmers and for various other causes. The preparations for a ball, for example, make the villages around the Ghospodeen, or country gentleman, who is owner of the district, scenes of rapine and misery. The hungry vassals of the household act like real marauders. They search for fowls in the chest, butter amongst the linen, and eggs in the bosoms of the peasants, poking into every hole and corner, and insulting in every possible way the poor villagers, both males and females.

Apprentices to Mechanics. The Russian and Polish gentry are in the practice of sending some of the young boys and girls of their household as apprentices to different trades in the metropolitan cities: indeed, almost all the apprentices of the different artizans there are composed of this class.

Siesta. The *siesta* or after dinner nap, is not confined to southern climates. In the heat of summer, in Russia, not only elderly people in good circumstances, but almost the whole body of the people, take a two hours' nap, usually from one to three in the afternoon: but then working people in the summer, are in the habit of rising at three or four o'clock in the morning. Even in winter the custom of sleeping after dinner is by no means uncommon.

Drinks. *Quass* is a sour, fermented liquor, made from rye-malt, and is the usual drink of the common people in Russia. It is represented as a very refreshing drink in the heats of summer.

A much more pernicious and a too common drink, is *vodky*, a sort of whiskey, made from malt and rye flour.

No one has lived in Russia without appreciating the benefits of the Russian tea-urn, or *samovar*, which is not unlike the old English tea-urns in shape, but is heated with charcoal. When the teapot is placed on the top of the samovar, the strength of the tea is drawn off sooner and better than by any similar process with which we are familiar. Brick Tea, the commonest and cheapest sort of tea, used mostly in Siberia, is sold in pieces of a form similar to bricks. It is sometimes made a substitute for money: goods being valued by the number of these pieces of tea.

Accommodations on the road. Their are no bedrooms in the houses upon the road, but if the traveller should have a bed or pillow with him, he gets it spread out at night on the floor of the sitting-room: if he have no bed, he can generally find cushions or sofa or pieces of felt to stretch himself out upon for the night, at least in the post-houses.

Moscow Hospitality. The most prominent feature of Moscow is hospitality, or the propensity for keeping open table. One may affirm without hesitation that more is eaten and drunk in Moscow, in one year, than in the whole of Italy in twice the time. To make their guests eat and drink to excess is esteemed in Moscow the first characteristic of a good *accueil*. To guzzle and swill to a *ne plus ultra* is a sort of pleasure which even well bred people do not deny themselves.

One wo ever doth tread upon another's heels. A tradesman, being suddenly called out of his room on business, left upon the table a bill of exchange which he had just received. Whilst his wife was engaged in bathing her infant, another child, a few years older, took the bill and tore it to pieces. The father, entering at the moment, became so enraged, that he gave the child a violent blow on the head, and it fell lifeless to the ground. The mother dropt her infant into the bathing-tub, and ran towards her elder child, but her assistance was of no avail. In her despair, she forgot the younger child for a few minutes, and returning to the tub found her infant drowned.—*English Paper.*

SWEET HERBS, &c.

FOR SALE, at the New England Seed Store, 52, North Market Street—The following Sweet Herbs, pulverized, and packed in tin cannisters for domestic use, viz:

Sweet Marjorum, 37½ cts—Thyme, 33 cts—Summer Savory, 25 cts—Sage, 17 cts—per cannister. Also—Black Currant Wine for medicinal purposes, 75 cts per bottle. Tomato Ketchup, 37½ cts per bottle. dec 26

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